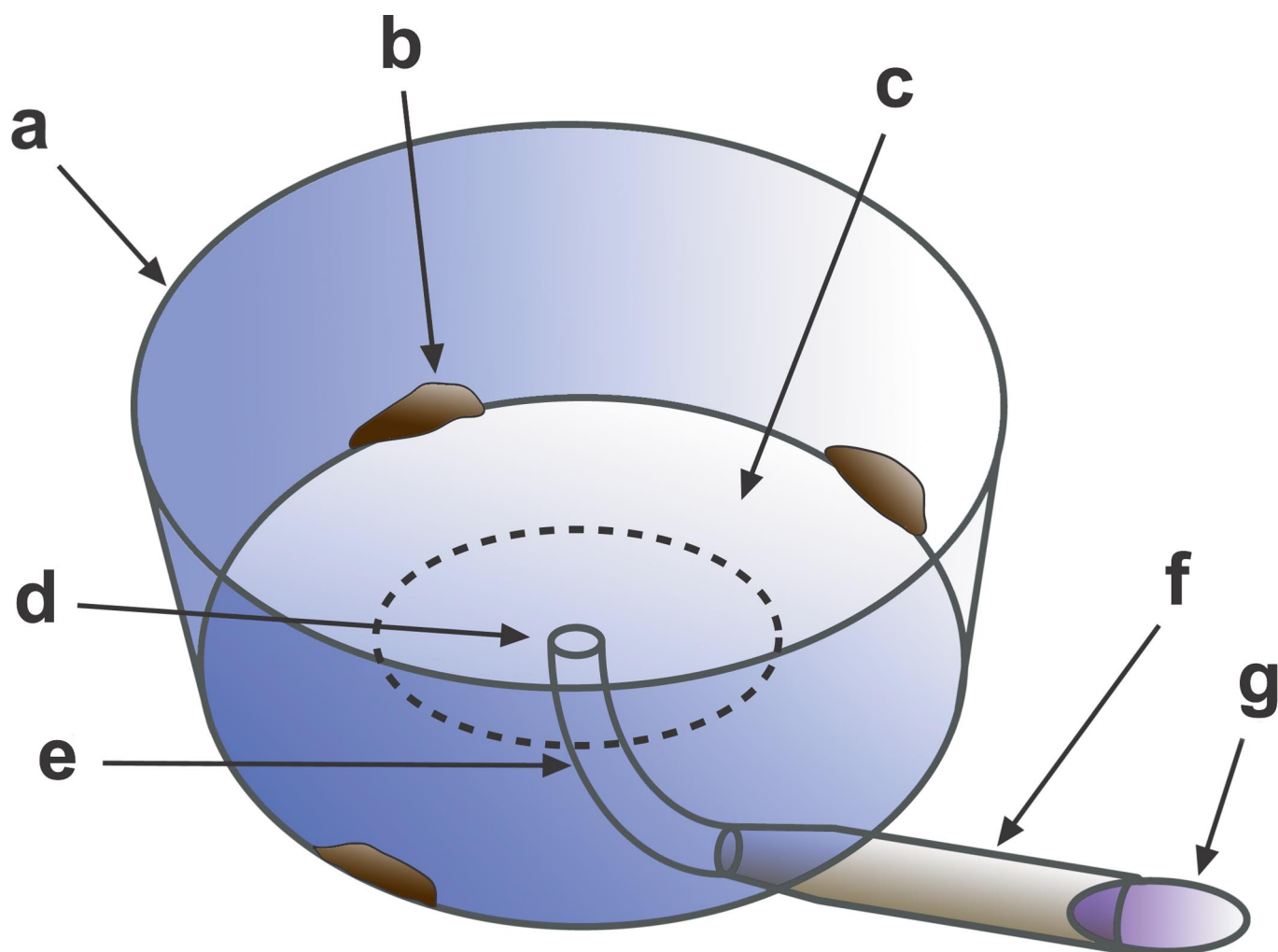
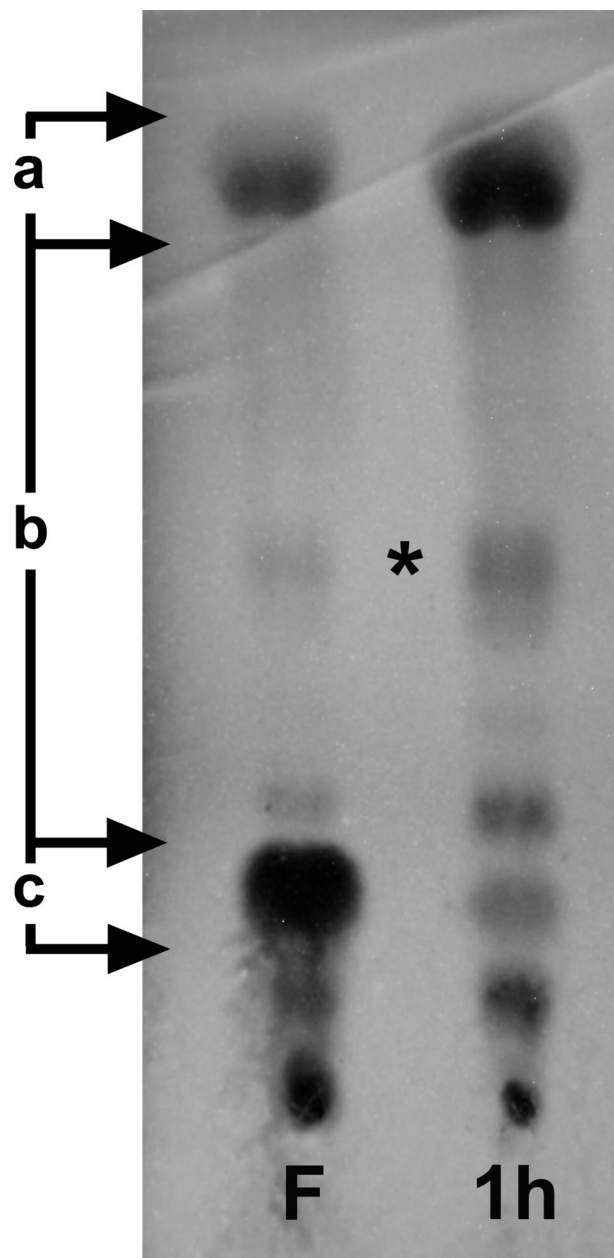


# Supporting Information

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**Fig. S1.** A schematic of the experimental arena. A round foraging arena (a) was connected to a 50-mL culture tube nest (f) using vinyl tubing (e). The culture tube nest was wrapped with aluminum foil to keep the inside dark. Water was provided with a moistened dental wick (g) plugged into the nest. For the bioassay, test items were dropped into the nest entrance (d) or placed on the foraging arena floor (c) 5 cm from the entrance (dotted line). Refuse piles (b) were typically located along the edge of the foraging arena.



**Fig. S2.** TLC plate showing differences in cuticular extracts of fresh-killed and 1-h-old ant corpses. F, fresh-killed ant; 1h, 1-h-old corpse. Extracts were prepared by extracting 1.0 g of ants ( $\approx 2,200$  workers) in 3 mL of methylene chloride for 30 sec. For each extract, the same amount was applied on the TLC plate. Top (a), middle (b), and lower (c) fractions contained hydrocarbons, triglycerides (\*), and dolichodial/iridomyrmecin, respectively. The silica gel TLC plate was developed with a solvent system of hexane/ethyl acetate (9:1, vol:vol).



**Movie S1.** This movie shows response of workers to a pupa treated with dolichodial/iridomyrmecin mixture.

[Movie S1 \(WMV\)](#)



**Movie S2.** This movie shows response of workers to a pupa treated with dead ant extracts containing triglycerides.

[Movie S2 \(MPG\)](#)